

In the Claims:

1. (Currently Amended) A method for reducing lung volume in a patient, the method comprising:

(a) advancing a bronchoscope into the vicinity of a diseased alveolar region of a lung targeted for volume reduction in a patient; and

(b) introducing material through the bronchoscope into ~~[[a]] the~~ diseased alveolar region ~~within the targeted region to reduce, thereby reducing~~ the volume of the ~~[[targeted]]~~ diseased alveolar region; ~~within the patient's lung;~~

wherein said material induces collapse of the ~~[[targeted]]~~ diseased alveolar region; said material promotes adhesion between one collapsed ~~[[portion]]~~ diseased alveolar region of the lung and another; and said material promotes fibrosis in or around the collapsed diseased alveolar region of the lung.

2. (Canceled)

3. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the material comprises fibrin or fibrinogen.

4. (Original) The method of claim 3, wherein the material further comprises a polypeptide growth factor.

5. (Original) The method of claim 4, wherein the polypeptide growth factor is a fibroblast growth factor or a transforming growth factor beta-like (TGF  $\beta$ -like) polypeptide.

6. (Original) The method of claim 3, wherein the material further comprises a component of the extracellular matrix (ECM) or an ECM-like substance.

7. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 6, wherein the component of the ECM comprises hyaluronic acid (HA), chondroitin sulfate (CS), or fibronectin (Fn).

8. (Original) The method of claim 6, wherein the ECM-like substance comprises poly-L-lysine or a peptide consisting of proline and hydroxyproline.

9. (Original) The method of claim 3, wherein the material further comprises an agent that causes vasoconstriction.